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Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, September 7.

AT three o'clock in the afternoon of the fatal 2d of September, the ſanguinary mob reached the Temple, where they were met by two of the commiſſioners from the National Aſſembly. It was with great difficulty they could be reſtrained from further acts of violence; they demanded the head of the Queen; the commiſſioners therefore to prevent a greater miſchief, found it neceſſary to accompany them to the tower of the Temple, one of their leaders carrying on a pole the head of the princeſs de Lamballe.

The commiſſioners, attended by an officer of the National Guard, and M. Palloi, the manager of the works round the Temple, undertook to inform the King and Queen of what was tranſacting, and that the people inſiſted on their viewing the ſpectacle they had brought. The head of the unfortunate victim was diſplayed on their Majeſties preſenting themſelves at a window. The Queen, and her daughter Madame Elizabeth, according to the report of a violent Paris print, diſplayed, for the firſt time, ſome ſenſibility; and the King, who obeyed without any heſitation, ſaid to one of the commiſſioners—Sir, you are right.

[We have noticed this remark, in order to ſhew the baſe calumnies that are propagated concerning theſe Auguſt Perſonages.]

When the mob went to the priſon de la Force, where the royal attendants were chiefly confined, the princeſs de Lamballe went down on her knees to implore a ſuſpenſion of her fate for 24 hours. This was at firſt granted, until a ſecond mob more ferocious than the firſt, forced her apartments, and decapitated her.—The circumſtances which attended her death were ſuch as makes humanity ſhudder, and which decency forbids us to repeat: Previous to her death, the mob offered her every inſult. Her thighs were cut acroſs, and her bowels and heart torn from her, and for two days her mangled body was dragged through the ſtreets.

When the Duke of Brunſwick took poſſeſſion of Verdun, he ſent the following notice to the Adminiſtrators of the department of La Meuſe:—We, the Deputy of the Grand Council of War of the King of Pruſſia, and in the name of his ſaid Majeſty, enjoin M. Goffin, Preſident of the Department of La Meuſe, to repair tomorrow, at three in the afternoon, to the Hotel de Ville of Verdun, on affairs relating to his department, and under penalty of military ezecution.

The order was inſtantly obeyed by the Preſident and the Procureur General. The Duke of Brunſwick's orders have as much weight as thoſe of the National Aſſembly.

M. Roland, miniſter for the home department (bluſhing for the iniquities and maſſacres of his countrymen) thought fit, on Tueſday, to write the following letter to M. Santerre, dated the 4th of September, in the 4th year of liberty:

In the name of the nation, by order of the National Aſſembly and the Executive Power, I enjoin you, Sir, to uſe all the means placed in your power by the law, to ſecure the ſafety of perſons and property; and you are hereby made reſponſible for every violence done to any Citizens whatſoever in Paris. I ſend you a copy of the law which ordains you to preſerve that ſecurity, and keep up that attention to it which I recommend to you hereby. I have acquainted the National Aſſembly and the Mayor of Paris with the orders I have given you. ROLAND.

SEPTEMBER 22.

The National Aſſembly finiſhed its political career, giving place to the National Convention, which had that morning conſtituted itſelf into a body, by the appearance of the number as appointed—a deputation of the aſſembly waiting on them to conduct them from the audience chamber in the Thuilleries to Convention Hall, formerly the ſeat of the National Aſſembly. They firſt proceeded to the choice of a preſident, which fell nem. con. on Mr. Petion, the Mayor of Paris; and after ſome trifling converſation having took place, a member roſe up and moved the total abolition of Monarchy in France for ever, which was univerſally and reiteratedly applauded from all parts of the houſe and immediately conſtituted into a law. The next was the ſuſpenſion of all judicial appointments, and that the people ſhould appoint their own judges de novo—Mr. Thomas Paine, by his interpreter M. Goupilleau, requeſted the Aſſembly to appoint a committee to bring up a report on that ſubject, as ignorant and vicious people may poſſibly introduce themſelves to thoſe employments, without precautions were taken to prevent the ſame. The motion, however, in its primitive ſtate, paſſed.

The Convention then adjourned till 1ſt October.

The Duke of Brunſwick's army lay before Chalons, head quarters of Gen. Dumourier.

BRUSSELS, September 11.

Intelligence has juſt been received here, which from the favorable nature of the accounts from the army, already publiſhed by authority there is every reaſon to believe authentic, that the King of Pruſſia took poſſeſſion of Chalons the day before yeſterday. The biſhop of that dioceſe, who is here, has received orders to hold himſelf in readineſs to ſet out with his clergy, on the 24th to repair thither, and re-eſtabliſh himſelf in his charge.

The emigrants ſtationed near Thionville are all ſetting out for Verdun and the environs, and are to be replaced by 9000 Auſtrians, now on their way from Dandan, under the command of general Derdach. Thionville, which has not yet been vigorouſly attempted, is to undergo a regular ſiege.

Liſle is ſo blockaded, that no one can enter or quit it. All the large artillery have been removed from Ath to its environs, and general Beaulieu is encamped within half a league of that city. All the peaſants in the environs, tender to the Auſtrians a voluntary offer of their ſervices.

French Eccleſiaſtics are conſtantly arriving here: notwithſtanding they are very numerous, they find every neceſſary ſuccour.

The Government has juſt granted the ſum of twenty-eight thouſand livres, to form an eſtabliſhment for them Ath, where they will be lodged, and will receive a daily allowance of 25 ſous. They are alſo to be allowed 20 ſous per diem, for the performance of their religious duties. In the interim, the public ſubſcriptions provide for all their neceſſities.

The French ladies are employed in making ſhirts, which are diſtributed to thoſe who arrive, the office of charitable contributions ſupplying the linen. Before the concluſion of the enſuing week, the Archbiſhop of Rheims, and the Biſhop of Soiſſons, will, it is thought, ſet out for their dioceſes. We have juſt received the intelligence, that the Pruſſian advance guard is at Rheims.—Another official Bulletin will make its appearance this evening.

An ordinance of the King of Pruſſia is about to appear here in which all the adminiſtrative bodies are enjoined to recall their faithful prieſts, to drive from their territory all the intruders who have taken the oaths of the new conſtitution: to reſtore to the churches their ſacred vaſes, ſilver ornaments, and titles; and all this is to be done under penalty of a confiſcation of their property, and of corporal puniſhment. The ordinance is printed, and ready to be diſtributed.

VIENNA, September 8.

It is ſaid that the Empreſs of Ruſſia, on account of the diſtance and great expence that would attend marching her troops into France, wiſhes in lieu of the 30,000 men ſhe is by treaty to furniſh, to pay her quota in money.

HAGUE, September 25.

Several of the officers who accompanied M. La Fayette, have paſſed through this place with an intention of going to England, as they do not wiſh to take any ſhare in the cauſe of the emigrant French princes. Five of them have juſt now ſet out for Helveotſluys.

AMSTERDAM, September 8.

Though the republic have fully determined to take no part in the war againſt France, at leaſt till the progreſs of the French armies becomes more deciſive, they however give them every poſſible aſſiſtance. The troops of the ſtate are at the ſame time advancing towards the frontiers—Some of them yeſterday ſet out for Breda and Maeſtricht. Immenſe magazines are forming in the latter, and large quantities of ammunition are carried up the Meuſe to Namur and Dinant. Recruiting is permitted alſo at Bois-le-Duc, in Dutch Brabant, where many deſerters arrive daily, who are ſent off to the French Princes.

The ſtate of France continues to intereſt, in a very ſenſible manner, the generality of the people here. The fortune of every individual appears as if depending on the iſſue the affairs of the country may have; but great uneaſineſs is entertained leſt a total diſmemberment of the kingdom take place, at leaſt, as every thing at preſent gives us reaſon to conclude, if it ſhould be eſtabliſhed into a republic. Moſt minds are infatuated with the old prejudice that France cannot be any thing but a monarchy. This monarchical malady has infected the minds of many Frenchmen, and if the National Convention decree a republican form of government, it is much to be feared that ſeveral departments will deſert the common cauſe. Should this happen, public credit will experience a moſt violent ſhock, which will be felt in other countries, but more in Holland than any where elſe.

The French miniſter at the Hague lives now as a plain individual. He has entered into an agreement with ſome rich Dutch contractors, who have engaged to ſupply the French armies with horſes and muſkets by the way of Dunkirk—This week a very large number were ſent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1.

The Grand Signior, having appointed the Tartarian Prince Bachti Gherai, who commanded the Tartarian forces during the late war againſt Ruſſia, to the Khan of the Cuban, with a conſiderable revenue to ſupport his dignity, the Grand Vizier, & the reſt of the Miniſtry, invited him to a magnificent entertainment on the 19th of laſt month on the Canal, at which the Grand Signior was preſent incognito. During the repaſt, the Tartarian Prince had the imprudence to talk in the moſt indecent manner againſt the Miniſters who had negociated it To puniſh him for his folly, he was immediately deprived of his dignity, and ſent into exile in the iſland of Mytilene.

The produce of grain in the environs of Smyrna has been exceedingly ſcanty, and in Egypt they complain of famine.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Veſſels are provided at Dover to convey ſuch of the French refugees to Oſtend, as are inclined to go, free of expenſe.

The Ruſſian ſquadron, lately anchored in the Road at Copenhagen, ſailed on the 7th September to Cronſtadt.

The Prince of Waldeck, who loſt an arm at the late unſucceſsful attempt on Thionville, died a few days ſince at Luxemburg.

A detachment of the garriſon of Saar Louis entered Merzig, a town in the Electorate of Treves, on the 19th inſt. and after deſtroying a magazine of corn belonging to the Auſtrians, plundered the rich abbey of Wadgaſſen.

M. La Fayette is to be conducted to the citadel of Weſel.

The French emigrants are now permitted to act for themſelves. They form the rear guard of the combined army, and garriſon the places taken by it.

The amiable Princeſs de Lamballe was in England about two years ago, in perfect ſafety; but was not able to withſtand the preſſing invitation of the Queen of France, who wiſhed her to return—and aſſured her ſhe was perfectly free from danger.—Who indeed could have ſuſpected the fatal cataſtrophe of the 2d September? The Queen is inconſolable.

It cannot be denied, that the unhappy Monarch of France has fallen a victim to the vices of his Miniſters and Minions. By weak and violent meaſures they diſſeminated the ſeeds of the ſedition; but all the odium was thrown upon the ſovereign. The beſt of Kings, under the management of bad miniſters, loſes, never to be recalled, the eſteem of his ſubjects. Suſpicion begets diſguſt; diſguſt begets contempt; and contempt fails not to expreſs itſelf in the moſt audacious and outrageous terms. Thus Louis was precipitated from his greatneſs. His final deſtiny remains yet in the womb of time.

No advices of any kind have been received this day from France, nor were there any regular accounts yeſterday.

We underſtand that an eminent merchant in the city had an expreſs, ſtating that the city of Rouen had declared, that it was diſpoſed to accept the conditions offered by the invading deſpots of Germany, in preference to continuing longer expoſed to the brutal violence of the party now prevailing; and that in conſequence of this, and of the fear that the example might be followed, a body of men had ſet off from Paris to chaſtiſe the city of Rouen.

The garriſon at Thionville have been twice ſucceſsful in ſorties, and the Pruſſians will be obliged to commence the ſiege in form, at a conſiderable expence of what is moſt valuable to them, time. Montmedi is blockaded. The report here is, that the King of Pruſſia is alſo blockaded in Verdun, but this cannot be exactly true.

The French Generals appear to have very good intelligence of the Duke of Brunſwick's preparations and movements.

The Dutch mail confirms the report of the ſucceſsful ſortie made by the French from Thionville. "The beſieged diſplay not only firmneſs, but thinking themſelves out of all

danger of being taken, they insult the besiegers, and approach even so near, as particularly to direct their musquetry against the camp of the emigrant French, which is in the centre of the allies. The son of the count d'Artois was very near being killed by a cannon shot; a person was killed by his side. The artillery is played with great effect. The Austrians have chiefly exerted themselves to lay the town in ashes, instead of attacking it by a regular siege."

A letter from a French officer in the emigrant camp, to his friend, an emigrant in London, gives the following account of the fall of the prince de Hohenloe: "New batteries had been erected, from which it was intended to bombard Thionville, by the side of the gate of Metz. The besieged saw the intention, and they played their artillery with such effect as completely to demolish the works. While the Prince de Hohenloe was this day reconnoitering the direction of the fire, a cannon shot cut in two an officer by his side.—The prince fell by the shock of the wind of the ball, and for three hours every art has been tried in vain to bring him to life. We fear he is killed.

The firmness of the garrison is wonderful. They chiefly direct their attacks on the French camp, apparently in a sort of insulting sport, for they might do more injury to the Austrians, who are posted nearer to the point of attack. But they do it evidently to mark to the allies their hatred of the French, and their plan has so far succeeded, that the Austrian soldiers cannot suppress evident marks of pleasure, at this conduct. "So long as they aim at one another," they mutter, "we hope every shot will tell."

This letter we give precisely as it has been handed to us. We cannot answer for its veracity.

The camp of Mons has been broke up, and the Austrian army under the Duke of Saxe Teschen, is expected daily to fall upon Lille or Valenciennes. All the roads to the former place have been intercepted, and the courier from Paris has been obliged to return. It appears that the Austrians have friends in the French quarters, and information of whatever passes there.

We are assured from Vienna, that orders have been sent to the commandant general of the Netherlands, that the French Gen. La Fayette should be well treated.

The following decree has been passed by the National Assembly, relative to the payments due to the public officers, and others, in the towns of Longwy and Verdun.

I. The sums which ought to be paid from the national treasury to the inhabitants of the towns of Longwy and Verdun, salaries of people in office, and other national purposes, shall be suspended.

II. The liquidating commissioner is forbidden to give to the inhabitants of Longwy and Verdun, any bonds, either definitive or provisionary, or any orders on the National Treasury: and every public agent and paymaster is enjoined not to pay any sum on such bonds, either delivered or to be received.

III. Every receiver of the district is also forbidden to receive, in payment for national property, any such bonds or orders, under the penalty of responsibility.

Letters from Madrid, received yesterday, assert—that since that court had been informed of the events of the 10th August, at Paris, and the injurious treatment his most Christian Majesty has received, the system of neutrality which that government had adopted, is entirely changed.

Extract of a private letter from Thionville, Sept. 8.

"I am now before Thionville, which we have summoned to surrender, and have received a galconade in the French way, for answer, which will draw upon the inhabitants a vengeance which must unhappily be indiscriminate.

"Montmedi is fallen into our hands. The obstinacy of the defence precluded the saving the inhabitants from pillage, which during four hours was exercised by our troops with an unsparing rigour capable of dismaying others. The campaign wears the appearance of tedious slaughter and multiplied sieges."

A fleet is fitting out at Brest for the Mediteranean. It is composed of the following ships, under the command of Admiral Latouche: Le Languedoc, of 80 guns; L'Entrepenent, 74 guns; Le Vengeur, 74; L'Orion, 74; and Le Vigilant, 18 guns. The cap of liberty is attached to all their main-top-gallant-mast-heads. This squadron is intended to prevent the Russians from entering the Mediteranean; it is to be assisted by a division from Toulon.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Cathalan, Vice-Consul of the United States at Marseilles, to the Secretary of State, dated Marseilles, 24th August, 1792.

"I offer to your consideration a very interesting matter, explained in full in a memoire which I have presented to the municipality of Marseilles, of which I send you here enclosed a copy, dated the 19th inst. on the subject of wheat and flour, to which I beg leave to refer you. We are in the greatest apprehension of being in great need of these so necessary commodities, and of seeing prices gradually rise from £53 a 54 per charge of 18,290 Marseilles weight (flour the same price pr. barrel) which they would now obtain ready money, on the wharf—to £65 before next month of December, and £70 before March, on the actual course of foreign exchange and specie, rising again till next crop in July next.

"This memoire was so well received by the Municipality, that they have determined to write a letter to General George Washington, President of the United States of America, dated this day, which I have the pleasure of sending you here enclosed, begging you, sir, to present to him in the name of the town of Marseilles. I hope that the American merchants on his invitation will contribute all in their power to supply this town abundantly.

"You may assure them that brandies will be at moderate terms about £45 a 40 pr. gallon, gross of 90 lb. English, they will make an advantageous remittance. For my part, in the Consulate line, as well as in the commercial one, they may rely on all my endeavors to render their voyage and adventures as beneficial as possible.

"Tobacco on the contrary abounds now and can't obtain here £54, mark weight, no purchasers.

"I shall depart for Bordeaux in 2 hours, to see Consul Fenwick—when arrived, I shall have the honor of addressing you, and sending a copy of this and the municipality letter.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN CATHALAN, jun."

TRANSLATION.

MARSEILLES.

A Resolution, in the form of a decree, of Section No. 13, of the grand Carmelites.

On this day, August 13, 1792, the 4th year of liberty, the citizens of Section, No. 13, to the amount of 375 voters, being legally assembled in the Church of the penitents, the President having opened the sessions, a citizen obtained leave to speak, and addressed the assembly as follows:

Brethren and Friends,

"The nation that has long been the victim of oppression and embarrassment, occasioned by the enemies of liberty, is now rising in all its energy to do itself justice. Its sufferings, and above all, the horrid plot to destroy our patriotic citizens, has kindled a spirit of vengeance. The dilatory procedure of courts, the impunity of those that have conspired against the nation, have alike actuated the people to take the distribution of justice into their own hands. The illegal executions, but necessary in the present disastrous circumstances of the country, seem to have produced some good effects. The aristocrat, the haughty nobleman, the imperious egotist have alike trembled, and were glad to consider themselves as on a level with those true and good citizens, who till now had stood almost alone in the contest for liberty. But, brethren and friends, fear knows neither remedy nor physician: Those men who have openly declared their anti-patriotic sentiments or have shown themselves discontented with, or even indifferent to, this our glorious Revolution, tortured with remorse, cannot endure the glances of the friends of liberty: they dread their just resentment, and to avoid it can devise no better means than flight. Notwithstanding the most active endeavors of the municipality, a multitude of citizens have quitted Marseilles. Such an emigration may be attended with the most ruinous effects during the ensuing winter. The existence of Marseilles depends upon her commerce; commerce alone feeds us, and when that is suspended the source of our subsistence is gone. Marseilles by her situation is an Emporium of trade, the magazine of Europe. If foreign countries should learn that Marseilles is torn by intestine convulsions, they will be cautious how they suffer their vessels to approach us, and will send them to other places. It is well known that the wheat harvests have been bad abroad and even now that this article is extremely dear. If unfortunately the wheat cargoes should avoid the port of Marseilles, this fine city among the first in the list of French capitals will be in the utmost danger. Now since it is incontestible that commerce declines in every country where peace and tranquility are not established, let us seriously endeavor to put an end to those alarms which are daily increasing, and spreading with astonishing rapidity to all nations with whom we have a commercial intercourse. It will, doubtless, be a glorious thing for the citizens of Section No. 13, to shew themselves among the foremost in re-establishing peace and good understanding in Marseilles, and to ensure the safety of life and property. I propose then to the Assembly to decree, first, that all citizens of this section, individually, keep a strict eye upon the enemies of their country; 2dly, that every person detected in a conspiracy against liberty, or treason against the country, be denounced by the citizens (to whom such information shall come) to the constituting powers, that the trial of such person may be had according to law. 3d, That the person so accused shall not be visited by the citizens of the section without an express permit in writing from the municipality, or the justices of the peace. 4th, As often as a private person, accused of any crime whatever, shall be arrested, either in virtue of a mandatory decree, or in consequence of public clamour, the citizens of the section shall protect him till he is conducted to prison? and they shall oppose with all their power every injury offered to his person. 5. That the minutes of the proceedings of this meeting shall be sent to all the other sections, to invite them to take similar measures, by their adherence thereto.

"The Assembly having strongly applauded the preceding address and propositions, resolved unanimously to adopt them in their full extent. They further decree, that thanks shall be rendered to the Municipality, to whom shall be deputed four commissioners, with authority to assure the first magistrate that all the citizens of the section will not cease to second their paternal views, to respect the mandates of their authority, and that the above resolutions be printed and affixed to the certificates of approbation from the other sections.

"The other 23 sections of the city and the suburbs have unanimously agreed to the above declaration, and have made similar engagements with the citizens of section No. 13.

Certified, &c.

F. GALIBERT, *President.*

ALLEMAND, *Sec.*

"The principal qualifications of merchants, and the foundation of their calling, have at all times consisted in foresight, a readiness in calculation and practical speculation.

"The existing state of things requires from their patriotism the most serious reflections in regard to certain articles indispensably necessary for the use of their fellow-citizens, which we are obliged to receive from abroad, and the plenty or scarcity of which either increases or diminishes the price. These things call aloud for the utmost exertion of their talents and abilities.

"By means of their extensive correspondence, the daily advices they are receiving continually from abroad, and the result of their computations on foreign prices, they may readily discover what countries will alternately have it most in their power to supply our wants in the article of corn, according to the quantity of their annual and respective crops. It is generally understood that Marseilles is the great market for whatever grain is consumed, not only in its own district, but also in the other departments of the south of France, Spain, the Duchy of Nice, and the river of Genoa.—Italy, Scicily, the Island of Sardinia, the Levant and Africa, have been hitherto our main resources, but at rates extremely dear. England, and the countries on the Baltic, have also contributed something; but unfortunately the crops are but indifferent, we may even say, bad, throughout the Mediterranean. Spain will have to import largely for herself. The Province of Languedoc, which, till 1789, rendered us large supplies, as well as to Toulon and its vicinity, has ever since been incapable of supplying its own demands: and there is no doubt but that they must import for themselves this year. Burgundy and the *Franche Comte* do indeed promise a large supply of beans, but their crops of wheat are poor, and will prevent them exporting any farther than Lyons.

"Advices from Naples of the 4th current (August) confirm the accounts of bad harvests in those parts, as well as in Sicily, where the exportation will not only be prohibited, but they are about to lay duties upon imported corn. Instead therefore of being supplied from that quarter, it is to be apprehended that they themselves will stand in need. In such circumstances, it is doubtless most prudent for us to procure grain from more remote countries, and our immediate duty to take the most decided measures to supply our own wants and those of our neighbour: and to this object, the House of Stephen Cathelan and Son, the latter of whom is here in quality of Vice-Consul for the United States of America, has turned its attention.

"This House has been constantly writing for a year past to its correspondents in America, during all which time the prospect has been very favorable for disposing both of corn and flour here to an advantage. They have likewise written to Bourdeaux, to several Spanish ports, particularly Cadiz, where their vessels are always ordered to stop to enquire what port in the Mediterranean affords the best markets. Notwithstanding all this, cargoes of the abovementioned articles have not yet got farther on towards us than Barcelona; we hope, however, that from the inducements and additional encouragements that are daily held forth, a plentiful supply may yet be had. The time, however, from now till the 15th of December (the season for frost setting in) is short. Supposing advices to arrive in America, and vessels to be laden out in consequence, it will be the middle of February before they can be at sea. But the navigation not being open till March, the cargoes cannot reasonably be looked for here till the end of April or May, at which times the American flag will be exposed to the depredations of the Algerines; and it is not easy to find crews composed of freemen that will expose themselves to slavery upon any considerations whatever. It is only from the 15th of November to the 15th of March that American merchant vessels can appear with safety in the Mediterranean.

"The Sieur Cathalan, jun. who foresaw our probable wants about the beginning of this month (August) formed a design of making a journey to Bourdeaux, to confer with Mr. Fenwick, the American Consul there, on the likeliest means to engage our friends in the United States to send to this port, before the winter sets in, the greatest possible number of vessels laden with grain and flour.

"But in order to give more energy to Mr. Cathelan's conferences with the American Consul at Bourdeaux, and most of all to his letters to the government of the United States, it is left to your judgment whether it would not be proper for the Mayor and Municipality of Marseilles, to write a short letter (with triplicates) to Gen. Washington, President of the United States, by which his attention may be forcibly attracted upon our wants. Such a letter would have great weight, and might procure ready and abundant supplies.

"The United States are wholly in want of taffia, or rum, the usual drink of the Americans. Brandy, notwithstanding the high price it was at last winter, and still is, will nevertheless afford a profit, and will be at least two and an half per cent. cheaper after the vintage.—The American vessels will consequently find very profitable returns on the advantageous sales of their cargoes, and we shall eventually see them coming to this port in great numbers, and establishing a beneficial commerce between the two nations.

"The Sieur Cathelan, jun. at all times zealous for his country's welfare, submits the preceding memorial to the wisdom and good judgment of the Mayor of Marseilles."

To the PRESIDENT of the United States of America.

wheat *Marseilles, 24th August, 1792, the 4th year of Liberty.*

"SIR,

"FREE nations are always in alliance, and are alike interested in affording mutual aid and assistance to each other.

"A common interest has already united the inhabitants of the American States to the interests of regenerated France. Their three-colored flags are unfurled upon every sea, proclaiming that the free Americans and French are brethren. The name of *Washington* is as much revered here as at Philadelphia. It is to *Washington* that we address ourselves, in order to convey the sentiments of our fellow-citizens to a nation for whom he has done and suffered so much.

"Commerce is one of the first ties in the fraternity of mankind, and engaged as we are in the destructive trade of war, which unfortunately has become necessary in order to establish the cause of liberty, free citizens ought nevertheless to leave no possible means untried to extend their commercial intercourse, and ensure the means of subsistence.

"The time will arrive, and doubtless it is not far off, when the genius of Liberty, having crossed the ocean, and hovered over France, will kindle over the whole earth that sacred fire which now animates our breasts. The demons of discord will then be chained up forever, the sword will be rendered useless, and the great bond of nations will be confidence and brotherly affection.

"We have, therefore, to propose to our American brethren to form more extensive commercial connexions with us than heretofore. Above all, we present to their view an object of speculation, which, while it supplies our wants, offers emoluments to the adventurer by no means contemptible. The article of provisions, for which we have contracted, cannot be supplied during the present year, on account of the indifferent crops, which are disproportionate to the quantities that Marseilles annually lays up either for the use of her own citizens, for the southern districts of France, or for a part of Spain and Italy.

"Such being our situation, we have petitioned the national assembly to grant a premium of fifty sous per quintal (mark weight) of grain that shall be imported from abroad into the southern districts of France; and we have reason to believe that our patriotic legislators will comply with our request.

"But this is not the only step we will take in favor of our American brethren. We will petition the executive council that the American flag be protected by the French cruising vessels of war; and we have every reason to believe that our solicitations on this subject will not be fruitless.

"Exert your influence then, Sir, to engage our American brethren to export to us the superfluity of their crops. Be pleased to inform them that in exchange for their produce, they will be supplied in our port with oils and wines, besides other articles and commodities which may suit their market. Inform them, Sir, that the citizens of Marseilles will do every thing in their power to encourage the American trade, and that in this instance in particular they will consider a compliance with their wishes as a proof of the fraternal friendship that exists between the two nations.

"It is worthy of your character, Sir, to cherish such sentiments—the dissemination of which will constitute the happiness of your nation. You have toiled for the liberty of your country, and by meriting the universal esteem of all nations, you have gained that, in particular, of the Mayor, Municipal Officers, and public Attorney for the community of Marseilles. (Signed)

"MOURRAILLE, *Mayor.*"

[Here follow also the signatures of the other officers of the Municipality of Marseilles.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SATURDAY, Nov. 10.

Mr. Hartley, of Pennſylvania, and Mr. Sylveſter from New-York, took their ſeats this day.

After referring a petition, the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the addreſs in anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech to both houſes at the opening of the ſeſſion.

Mr. Lawrance in the Chair.

The committee went through the diſcuſſion of the addreſs, and agreed to ſeveral amendments, which the chairman reported to the houſe: theſe were taken into conſideration and agreed to.

On motion it was reſolved that the addreſs ſhould be preſented to the Preſident by the Speaker, attended by the members of the houſe.

A committee conſiſting of Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Benſon and Mr. S. Bourne, was then appointed to wait on the Preſident, to enquire at what time and place he would receive the addreſs.

The report of the committee on the petition of the merchants of Charleſton was taken into conſideration and agreed to—A committee was appointed to bring in a bill purſuant thereto.

Mr. Dayton propoſed a reſolution to the following purport—That the Secretary of the Treaſury and Secretary of War be notified that on Wedneſday next this houſe intend to take into conſideration the report of the committee relative to the cauſes of the failure of the late expedition under the command of General St. Clair, to the end that they may attend the houſe to give ſuch information as the houſe may ſee proper to require.

It was moved that the motion ſhould be [illegible] the table agreeable to the practice of the houſe.

Some members urged the propriety of taking it up immediately; but others objecting, Mr. Dayton conſented that it ſhould lie on the table till Monday.

The galleries were again ſhut, on a motion to reſume the reading of the confidential papers received from the Preſident.

MONDAY, Nov. 12.

Mr. Aſhe took his ſeat this day.

By the minutes of Saturday's proceedings read this day, it appears that the committee appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States, to know at what time and place it would be convenient for him to receive the addreſs of the Houſe, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both Houſes, reported that the Preſident had appointed Monday, (this day) at 12 o'clock.

A communication was received and read from the Treaſury department, containing an account of receipts and expenditures of public money to the end of the year 1791.

The memorial of Joſeph Warrington, reſpecting a demand on the eſtate of the late Major General Greene, was read a ſecond time and referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Giles, Livermore, and Findley.

Mr. Giles laid the following reſolution on the table.—That the ſecretary of war be directed to cauſe to be laid before the Houſe an account of the diſburſements made by his department in the years 1790, and 1791.

At 12 o'clock the Speaker accompanied by the other members and preceded by the Serjeant at arms, waited on the Preſident of the United States with the following addreſs in anſwer to his ſpeech.

SIR,

The houſe of repreſentatives, who always feel a ſatisfaction in meeting you, are much concerned that the occaſion for mutual felicitation afforded by the circumſtances favorable to the national proſperity, ſhould be abated by a continuance of the hoſtile ſpirit of many of the Indian tribes; and particularly that the reiterated efforts for effecting a general pacification with them ſhould have iſſued in new proofs of their perſevering enmity, and the barbarous ſacrifice of citizens, who, as the meſſengers of peace, were diſtinguiſhing themſelves by their zeal for the public ſervice.

In our deliberations on this important department of our affairs, we ſhall be diſpoſed to purſue every meaſure that may be dictated by the ſincereſt deſire, on one hand, of cultivating peace, and manifeſting by every practicable regulation, our benevolent regard for the welfare of this [illegible]guided people; and by the duty we feel, on the other, to provide effectually for the ſafety and protection of our fellow-citizens.

While with regret we learn that ſymptoms of oppoſition to the law impoſing duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States have manifeſted themſelves, we reflect with conſolation, that they are confined to a ſmall portion of our fellow-citizens.

It is not more eſſential to the preſervation of true liberty that a government ſhould be always ready to liſten to the repreſentation of its conſtituents, and to accommodate its meaſures to the ſentiments and wiſhes of every part of them, as far as will conſiſt with the good of the whole than it is that the juſt authority of the laws ſhould be ſtedfaſtly maintained.

Under this impreſſion, every department of the government and all good citizens muſt approve the meaſures you have taken, and the purpoſe you have formed to execute this part of your truſt, with firmneſs and energy; and be aſſured ſir, of every conſtitutional aid and co-operation which may become requiſite on our part. And we hope that while the progreſs of contentment under the law in queſtion is as obvious, as it is rational, no particular part of the community may be permitted to withdraw from the general burthens of the country by a conduct as irreconcileable to national juſtice as it is inconſiſtent with public decency.

The productive ſtate of the public revenue, and the confirmation of the credit of the United States abroad, evinced by the loans at Antwerp, and Amſterdam, are communications the more gratifying, as they enforce the obligation to enter on ſyſtematic and effectual arrangements for diſcharging the public debt as faſt as the conditions of it will permit; and we take pleaſure in the opportunity to aſſure you of our entire concurrence in the opinion, that no meaſure can be more deſirable, whether viewed with an eye to the urgent wiſh of the community, or the intrinſic importance of promoting ſo happy a change in our ſituation.

The adoption of a conſtitution for the ſtate of Kentucky is an event, in which we join in all the ſatisfaction you have expreſſed. It may be conſidered as particularly intereſting; ſince, beſides the immediate benefits reſulting from it, it is another auſpicious demonſtration of the facility and ſucceſs with which an enlightened people is capable of providing, by free and deliberate plans of government, for their own ſafety and happineſs.

The operation of the law eſtabliſhing the poſt-office, as it relates to the tranſmiſſion of newſ-papers, will merit our particular enquiry and attention. The circulation of political intelligence through theſe vehicles being juſtly reckoned the ſureſt means of preventing the degeneracy of a free government, as well as of recommending every ſalutary public meaſure to the confidence and co-operation of all virtuous cirtizens.

The ſeveral other matters which you have communicated and recommended, will in their order receive the attention due to them. And our diſcuſſions will in all caſes, we truſt, be guided by a proper reſpect for harmony and ſtability, in the public councils, and a deſire to conciliate more and more the attachment of our conſtituents to the conſtitution, by meaſures accommodated to the true ends for which it was eſtabliſhed.

To which addreſs the Preſident made the following Reply.

Gentlemen,

IT gives me pleaſure to expreſs to you the ſatisfaction which your addreſs affords me.—I feel, as I ought, the approbation you manifeſt of the meaſures I have taken, and the purpoſe I have formed, to maintain, purſuant to the truſt repoſed in me by the conſtitution, the reſpect which is due to the laws, and the aſſurance which you, at the ſame time, give me of every conſtitutional aid and co-operation, that may become requiſite on your part.

This is a new proof of that enlightened ſolicitude for the eſtabliſhment and confirmation of public order, which, embracing a zealous regard for the principles of true liberty, has guided the deliberations of the Houſe of Repreſentatives; a perſeverance in which can alone ſecure, under the divine bleſſing, the real and permanent felicity of our common country.

G. WASHINGTON.

The Houſe being returned, the above reply was read.

The reading of the confidential papers being reſumed, the galleries were cleared.

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.

Mr. Huger and Mr. Barnwell from South-Carolina, took their ſeats this day.

Gen. Ward preſented petitions from the following perſons, viz.—Rufus Blodget, Henry Bacon, and Thomas Davidſon, which were read, and ſeverally referred to the Secretary at War.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, the petition of D. Leyman was referred to the committee on the petition of Thomas Jonnſon—the petition of Simeon Keith, on motion of Mr. Leonard, was referred to the ſame committee.

The petition of Patrick Knox, on motion of Mr. W. Smith, was referred to the committee of the whole houſe to whom the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the ſubject of loſt certificates was referred.

Mr. Boudinot, of the committee on the report of the Secretary of State reſpecting the boundary between the ſtate of Virginia and the Territory of the United States South of the Ohio—brought in a report, which was read.

Mr. Dayton's motion, laid on the table laſt Saturday, reſpecting the Secretary of the Treaſury and the Secretary of War, attending the houſe, to give information relative to the cauſes of the failure of the expedition under General St. Clair, was taken into conſideration.

Mr. Williamſon moved that the latter part of the reſolution, which required the attendance of the two Secretaries on the houſe, ſhould be ſtruck out. This motion, after a conſiderable debate, was carried in the affirmative—the firſt part of the reſolution was alſo diſagreed to.

Mr. W. Smith then moved, that the committee of the whole on the report of the ſelect committee, relative to the cauſes of the failure of the late expedition, be empowered to ſend for perſons, papers and records. This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Giles's motion, requiring that the Secretary of the Treaſury ſhould cauſe to be laid before the Houſe an account of the diſburſements made by the department of War, in the years 1790 and 1791—was taken into conſideration and agreed to. Adjourned.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.

Late accounts from South-Carolina inform, that there is no doubt the electors of that ſtate will generally vote for Mr. *Adams*, as *Vice-Preſident*. A weak attempt, it is ſaid, has been made by a ſiſter ſtate, to create an antifederal intereſt in the back country in favor of Mr. *Clinton*, but that ſtate is too much attached to the federal government to place in ſo high a ſtation a perſon profeſſedly hoſtile to it, and who, ſhould he be elected, would become the head of a party to overthrow it.

On Tueſday, laſt week, Mr. Jones made a motion in the Senate of New-York, for the proteſt of the minority of the canvaſſers, at the late election, to be entered upon the minutes of that houſe, but a meſſage coming from the Aſſembly at the inſtant prevented the conſideration of the motion—and

Thurſday Mr. Tillottſon moved that the entry of Mr. Jones's producing a proteſt againſt the determination of the major part of the joint committee appointed to canvaſs and eſtimate the votes taken at the laſt election, be eraſed from the journals—debates aroſe, and Mr. Preſident having put the queſtion thereon, it was carried in the negative—Nays 16—Yeas 7.

In 1788 when it was moved in the Legiſlature of South-Carolina to call a Convention for the adoption of the federal government, a member, who had been a Virginian, propoſed that South-Carolina ſhould wait until ſhe ſaw what ſteps her elder ſiſter, Virginia, would purſue; but this propoſition was univerſally reprobated by the Legiſlature, and it was immediately reſolved that as the people of South-Carolina could think and act for themſelves, a Convention ſhould be called, without regard to the meaſures of her elder ſiſter. At that time a letter was received from the Governor of Virginia, propoſing a kind of league of the Southern States againſt the new Government, but it was taken no notice of.

A correſpondent ſays, that every patriotic citizen muſt be pleaſed at the conduct of the Chief Magiſtrate of this Commonwealth, in regard to the unlawful combination in the weſtern counties againſt the law of the United States for collecting a duty on diſtilled ſpirits—More particularly as (it is ſaid) he has taken theſe deciſive ſteps at the inſtance of the Preſident of the United States.

A correſpondent obſerves, that ſhould Mr. *Adams* not have a large majority of the ſuffrages of the electors for Vice-Preſident, it will confirm the truth of the ingratitude of republics. When the great, eminent, and long continued exertions and ſervices of that virtuous ſtateſman are remembered, can Americans requite them by a diſmiſſal from an honorable ſtation? Forbid it, Patriotiſm. Ought *one vote**, on a *doubtful* queſtion, to cancel a whole life of ſervices—and blot out the remembrance of *John Adams*, the ſtaunch whig, whoſe labor and abilities have been unremittingly devoted to his country's freedom from the commencement of the conteſt with Great-Britain, to the preſent time?

* *The caſting vote on the repreſentation bill laſt ſeſſion: the bill went up from the houſe of repreſentatives with a ratio of one to every* 30,000, *which would have given Virginia* 21 *members, and more in proportion than other ſtates; the Senate, by the caſting vote of the Vice-Preſident, altered the ratio to* 33,000, *as the bill now ſtands—for the houſe of repreſentatives afterwards thought that ratio the moſt proper; but Virginia has only* 19 *members; and Mr.* Adams, *for having exerciſed his judgment on a ſpeculative queſtion, is to be perſecuted and diſgraced. That ſtate, it is ſaid, is enraged againſt him, and will never forgive him for that vote.*

On Wedneſday evening laſt, was married at Germantown, by the Rev. Doctor Blair, Mr. Iſaac Roberdeau, to Miſs Suſan Shippen Blair.

The ſhip Diligence, Capt. Neill, is arrived at New-York, and brings newſpapers to the 28th of September: By which it appears, that the mob had broke open the jewel-office in Paris belonging to the Crown, and ſtole all the jewels and regalia. Some of the thieves were taken, but others got off with an immenſe booty, valued at ſeveral millions ſterling.

At Lyons a ſimilar ſcene of maſſacre has been exhibited with that at Paris.

M. Dumourier's army has retired with great precipitation and loſs of baggage, from that of the Auſtrians. This, ſays the Bruſſels account, gives the combined army the key of Paris, all the difficult paſſages being now forced.

It is ſaid that the Commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the accounts between the ſeveral States, will make their report to the Preſident early in the preſent ſeſſion, in order that proviſion may be made by the Legiſlature for the balance due to particular States. Maſſachuſetts and South-Carolina are the two States who are expected to have the largeſt balances.

The Duke of Cumberland Packet arrived at New-York laſt Saturday night. Accounts from London by this veſſel are not later than the 8th of September.

The Cheſterfield (Auguſt) Packet arrived at Falmouth the 4th of September from New-York.

We hear that the lower houſe of aſſembly of Connecticut have paſſed a bill for conſtituting a bank in New-Haven.

COMMUNICATION.

The partizans of faction have frequently *committed* themſelves in pretending to be friends to a repreſentative government: The purity of their ſentiments on this eſſential principle of republicaniſm may well be ſuſpected, as they are now exerting every method to vitiate this only ſource of legitimate authority; ſenſible that the people, unbiaſſed and unprejudiced, will elect and re-elect their beſt men, their tried and uncorrupted patriots, this party have for a long time been indefatigable in diſſeminating the moſt peſtilent poiſon, principles and lies among the electors; and men who ſtood as firm as pillars of adamant, in the darkeſt hours our country ever ſaw, have been repreſented as conſpirators againſt the public liberty, becauſe they happen to be in office through the free and unbiaſſed choice of their fellow-citizens!

It was the neceſſary effect of the funding ſyſtem that the public creditors ſhould be benifited thereby; and the circumſtances of every man in the country are rendered more eligible by the operation of the government of the United States; ſo that after all the ſophiſtical declamation againſt both, the greateſt grievance to their enemies is, that they enforce the principles of juſtice, public and private.

Public and private juſtice are the only baſis of general confidence—and it ought to be ſeriouſly conſidered by the citizens of the United States, what will probably be the conſequence in a very ſhort time of throwing an odium on the meaſures which have wrought ſo favorable a change in the affairs of this country, by excluding from the adminiſtration the firmeſt and moſt independent patriots of the country.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship	John Bulkley,	——	Bordeaux
Schr.	Nancy,	Newſon,	New-London
	Annabella,	Hare,	Weſt-Indies
	Ranger,	Gladding,	Newport
	Induſtry,	Elmy,	Rhode-Iſland
	Driver,	Gardner,	New-London
Sloop	New Forge,	Cuſhing,	Maſſachuſetts

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/3	Int. off
3 per Cents,	12/6	Int. off
Deferred,	13/3	
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	45	per cent. prem
¾ ſhares,	52	

Unfunded debt of the U.S. 21/6 on the principal.
And on the Intereſt up to 1ſt Jan. 1788, 13/.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *This Gazette is publiſhed in North Fifth-Street, No.* 34, *between High and Mulberry Streets—where the Editor now reſides.*

A LARGE CELLAR TO LET,
Sufficiently capacious to ſtore ſeveral hundred barrels. Enquire as above.

At a General Meeting of the Subſcribers to the UNIVERSAL TONTINE, held by adjournment at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday, November 12, 1792.

The Committee appointed at the laſt Meeting, REPORTED,

THAT, in their opinion, it will be for the intereſt of the concerned, to change the Univerſal Tontine into a *general Inſurance Company*—and ſubmitted a plan for that purpoſe to the conſideration of the meeting. The plan having been read, it was

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Univerſal Tontine Aſſociation be, and it is hereby changed from its original objects, and converted into a Society to be called *The Inſurance Company of North-America.*

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Secretary of the late Univerſal Tontine Aſſociation procure one hundred copies of the aforeſaid plan, to be printed for the uſe of the Subſcribers, and that the ſaid plan be further conſidered at the next meeting.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That if any of the original Subſcribers to the Univerſal Tontine Aſſociation, his, her, or their aſſignee or aſſignees, ſhall not, on or before the twelfth day of December next, become Subſcribers to the *Inſurance Company of North-America*, ſuch Subſcriber, or his, her, or their aſſignee or aſſignees, ſhall receive from the Agents of the Univerſal Tontine Aſſociation, the depoſit monies paid for his, her, or their ſhares reſpectively, together with the proportion of intereſt, or profits, if any, accrued on the capital, deducting therefrom their proportion of the expences incurred.

Adjourned, to meet at the State-Houſe in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 19th inſt. at 10 o'clock, A. M

Extract from the Minutes,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'y.*

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 14.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	8
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Aſhes, pot, per ton,	90	100
——Pearl,	137	140
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 67
Brandy, common,		90
——Coniac	1 11	
Braziletto, pr. ton.		32 34
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ſhip. pr. cwt.	1 67	2
Ditto, pilot		3 33
Ditto, ſmall water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 40
Ditto pr. barrel,		4 67
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		16
——New England		11
——Oak	8	9
——Merchantable pine	17	18
——Sap, do.		10
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the ſhallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimſtone in rolls, pr. cwt.		2 67
Beef, Boſton, per barrel	7	8
—— Country ditto	6	7
——Freſh, per cwt.	2 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		16
——in kegs	9	10
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		43
——Wax	52	56
——Myrtle Wax		13
——Mould, tallow		11
——Dipped		10
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.		19
—— Country	8	10
Chocolate	18	20
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 33
Cocoa pr. cwt.		16
Coffee pr. lb.	17	18
Coal pr. buſhel	20	22
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7 67	8
Cotton pr. lb.	26	40
Currants		12
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece		11 33
——Ravens	8 93	9 67
Dutch ſail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.	40	44
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	90	1 10
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		5 13
——Common,		4 90
——Bur middlings, beſt		4
——Meal, Indian		3
——ditto Rye,		3
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.	80	1
Fuſtic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,		4 33
Do. pr. gall.	85	87
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		7
Ditto, common		7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		8
Ginſeng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. caſk,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. buſh		91
——Rye		44
——Oats		35
——Indian corn		51
——Barley	1	1 3
——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.		3
——Buckwheat, per buſh.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120	146 67
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	11
Hops		97
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.	1 20	1 32
——Carolina	1	1 10
Irons, ſad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Caſtings pr. cwt.		3 47
——Bar pr. ton,		91
——Pig	24	26 67
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		96
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 6
Leather, ſoal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		30
Mace pr. lb.		9
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.		8
——ſecond quality	6	4
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2
Maſt ſpars ditto	33	67
Molaſſes pr. gall.	49	53
Muſtard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linſeed, pr. gall.		67
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr caſe		2 50
——Sweet, beſt, in flaſks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baſkets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train	24	27
——Whale	22	24
Porter pr. caſk,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.	1 4	1 60
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		10 33
——Lower county		10
——Carolina		9
Peas, Albany pr. buſhel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.		38
Pimento	18	20
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg		8
Ditto pr. jar		2 50
Ditto pr. box		2 63
Rice pr. cwt.		3
Roſin pr. barrel		2 78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 7
——Antigua		1
——Windward		86
——Barbadoes		80
——Country, N. E.		67
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Saſſafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto	140	141
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——Engliſh, bliſtered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Caſtile		11
Starch		7
Snuff, pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sail cloth, Engliſh, No. 1, pr. yard,		28
——Boſton, No. I. ditto		30
——No. II.		29
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		24
——Loaf, ſingle refined		25
——Ditto, double do.		36
——Havannah, white	17	18
——Ditto, brown,	11	12
——Muſcovado, pr. cwt.	13	15
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		37
Salt, Allum pr. buſhel		50
——Liverpool		47
——Cadiz		47
——Liſbon		47
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		15
Ditto Live Oak,		18 67
Ditto red cedar, per foot	33	40
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	2 33	2 67
Ditto 2 feet,	5 33	6
Ditto 3 feet, dreſſed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32
——White Oak hogſhead,		20 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		10
——Heading		25 33
Skins, Otter, beſt pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fiſhers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Muſk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1 20
——Carolina, 32 gall.	1 33	1 67
Turpentine pr. bbl.	1 67	2
Tobacco, J. River, beſt 100lb.	3 60	3 73
——inferior		3 33
——old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eaſtern-ſhore	2	2 23
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——old,		3 33
Tea, Hyſon pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyſon ſkin,	53	67
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	33	36
Tallow, refined, per bl.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varniſh, per gallon	33	37
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Liſbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per 100£. ſterl.	460
——— at 60 days	457 33
——— at 90 days	454 33
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	40
——— 90 days,	38
Government bills, drawn at 10 days ſight, at 40c 7m per guilder,	

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on thoſe imported in Ships or Veſſels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Veſſels; including the additional Duties to which the reſpective Articles are liable.

ALSO,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifeſts—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney neceſſary in tranſacting Buſineſs at the Treaſury or at the Bank of the United States.

JOHN GOULD,

HAIR-DRESSER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs as uſual, at No. 1, South Third-Street, near Market-Street, and thanks his former cuſtomers for the favors he has received.

Said GOULD has for ſale, an infallible cure for Weak or Sore Eyes, which on trial, has and will be found to anſwer the purpoſe.—He has it in vials from one quarter of a dollar to a dollar.—Any perſon trying the above, if not found to anſwer the character given, the money will be returned. [tf]

A further Caution.

ALL perſons are hereby cautioned from receiving of *Thomas Mackie* & Co. or any other perſon, four Notes of Hand, given by the late *James Gardner*, of Wilmington, North-Carolina, to *Samuel Jackſon*, of Philadelphia, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, amounting in the whole to £. 2,600 13 3 North-Carolina currency; the greateſt part of which ſaid Notes have been paid to ſaid *Thomas Mackie* & Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have the depoſition of Mr. *Jaſper Mauduit Jackſon*, and other documents which will fully and clearly illuſtrate the matter.

It is therefore expected that this notice, with the one advertiſed in this paper in May and June, 1791, will be a ſufficient caution to the public.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT, } Executors.
MAR. R. WILLKINGS,

Wilmington, (N. C.) *Aug.* 1, 1792. (1am9m)

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION,

LYING on the river Delaware, 2½ miles above Trenton, containing 165 acres; whereon is a dwelling-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated, 36 by 24 feet, having three rooms with fire-places on the lower floor, and four above, one of them with a fire-place; a kitchen adjoining, near to which is a remarkable large ſpring of excellent water, accommodated with a good ſpring-houſe; a barn 36 feet by 26; a waggon, chair and ſmoke-houſes, beſides other uſeful out-buildings; a large orchard, chiefly of grafted fruit. The farm is well watered, and has a proportion of wood and meadow land, thro' which the road runs that is known by the name of the River Road.

On the Premiſes is alſo erected,

A Griſt-Mill,

In the midſt of a good wheat country, on a never failing ſtream; the mill-houſe is 54 by 24 feet, has one water-wheel, a pair of burrs and a pair of Cologne ſtones, rolling ſcreen, bolts for merchant and country work, &c. and is accommodated with a cooper's ſhop, 18 feet ſquare, near the mill—which is about 300 yards from the Delaware, and very conveniently ſituated to receive wheat, &c. from boats paſſing down the river.

There are alſo for Sale,

20 Acres of Wood-Land,

within leſs than a quarter of a mile of the above-mentioned Plantation, which lies in a fine high healthy country.—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN MOTT.

Trenton, October, 1792. (1aw4t)

GEOGRAPHY.

Mathew Carey

Reſpectfully ſubmits to the Citizens of the United States, the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

An AMERICAN EDITION of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED.

Of which theſe are the terms:

I. IT ſhall be publiſhed in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three ſheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter preſs, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the courſe of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the ſame ſize as thoſe in the European editions, viz. moſt of them ſheet maps on poſt paper.

☞ *Beſides the maps in the Britiſh editions, this work will contain maps of as many of the United States as can be readily procured, executed by the beſt engravers in the United States.*

III. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.—☞ *No advance required.*

IV. The work will be put to preſs as ſoon as 700 copies are ſubſcribed for.

V. Subſcribers who diſapprove of the work, on the publication of the three firſt numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and ſhall have their money repaid.

VI. The ſubſcribers' names ſhall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

Perhaps there is no ſcience more entertaining and uſeful than geography. It reveals the diſcoveries of travellers—the remarkable curioſities of all countries, in nature and art—the ſituation of provinces, cities, towns, villages, rivers, & mountains—in fine, the hiſtory, manners, cuſtoms, laws, forces, revenues, and government of different nations.

It is an old obſervation, that "there is not a ſon or daughter of Adam, but has ſome concern with geography;" and that a knowledge of this ſcience is indiſpenſable towards the ſtudy of hiſtory with advantage or ſatisfaction. Indeed a man unacquainted with it, cannot diſcourſe on the moſt common newſpaper topics of the day without betraying his ignorance.

So much for geography generally. With reſpect to the preſent plan, let it ſuffice to remark, that Guthrie's Geography has been long acknowledged to be the beſt in the Engliſh language: however, the account of America in it has, from obvious reaſons, been very erroneous and defective. The errors of former editions will be corrected, and the defects ſupplied, by gentlemen of abilities, who have engaged to ſuperintend this undertaking, and to avail themſelves of all the information that can be procured, to render it the moſt complete edition extant.

The Printer earneſtly ſolicits the ſupport of his fellow-citizens throughout the United States: and as no depoſit is required, and every ſubſcriber will be at liberty to withdraw his name, if, on trial, he ſhould diſapprove of the work, he hopes the friends of ſcience, and of American arts and manufactures, will cheerfully and early patronize this uſeful work, the greateſt and moſt expenſive, probably, ever yet attempted in America, in the typographical line, the Encyclopædia excepted.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1792. (1awtf)

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Auguſt 4. (eptf.)

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